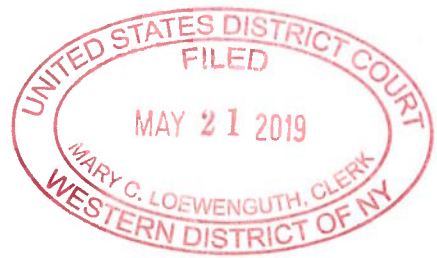


UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



DONIELLE TABB,

Plaintiff,

v.

18-CV-254
DISMISSAL ORDER

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

On February 16, 2018, *pro se* plaintiff Donielle Tabb filed a complaint and an *in forma pauperis* motion. ECF Nos. 1, 2. On April 10, 2018, the Court granted plaintiff's motion and directed the United States Marshal to serve the summons and complaint upon the Commissioner. ECF No. 6. The United States Marshal performed service accordingly¹, and on June 14, 2018, the Commissioner filed the transcript. ECF No. 10.

Pursuant to Local Rule of Civil Procedure 5.5, dispositive motions from both parties were due by August 13, 2018, *i.e.*, within 60 days of the filing of the administrative transcript. *See* Loc. R. Civ. P. 5.5(c). In compliance with the Rule, the Commissioner moved for judgment on the pleadings on June 20, 2018. ECF No. 12. Plaintiff, however, has not filed a dispositive motion, or otherwise communicated with the Court.

On April 5, 2019, nearly eight months beyond the dispositive motion deadline, plaintiff had not filed her motion or otherwise communicated with the Court. Accordingly, pursuant to Local Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b), the Court ordered plaintiff to show cause in writing by May

¹ The docket indicates that Office of the Regional Chief Counsel, Social Security Administration and Attorney General of the United States have been served properly. ECF No. 7, 8. However, service on the United States Attorney's Office has not been completed as the acknowledgment form was never returned. ECF No. 13.

6, 2019 why this case should not be dismissed for failure to adhere to the dispositive motion deadline. ECF No. 14; *see* Loc. R. Civ. P. 41(b) (indicating that if a civil case has been pending for more than six months and is not in compliance with the Court's directions, the Court may order the parties to show cause why the case should not be dismissed). Plaintiff still has not communicated with the Court. Consequently, this case is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.

DISCUSSION

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) authorizes a district court to “dismiss a complaint for failure to comply with a court order, treating the noncompliance as a failure to prosecute.” *Simmons v. Abruzzo*, 49 F.3d 83, 87 (2d Cir. 1995) (citing *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 633 (1962)). Although it is a harsh remedy, the rule is “intended to serve as a rarely employed, but useful, tool of judicial administration available to district courts in managing their specific cases and general caseload.” *Wynder v. McMahon*, 360 F.3d 73, 79 (2d Cir. 2004).

A district court considering a Rule 41(b) dismissal must weigh five factors: “(1) the duration of the plaintiff’s failure to comply with the court order, (2) whether plaintiff was on notice that failure to comply would result in dismissal, (3) whether the defendants are likely to be prejudiced by further delay in the proceedings, (4) a balancing of the court’s interest in managing its docket with the plaintiff’s interest in receiving a fair chance to be heard, and (5) whether the judge has adequately considered a sanction less drastic than dismissal.” *Baptiste v. Sommers*, 768 F.3d 212, 216 (2d Cir. 2014). No single factor is generally dispositive. *Nita v. Connecticut Dep’t of Envtl. Prot.*, 16 F.3d 482, 485 (2d Cir. 1994).

As to the duration of plaintiff’s failure to comply with the Court’s Orders, her dispositive motion was initially due by August 13, 2018—over nine months ago—and plaintiff was aware of this deadline because she received a copy of Local Rule 5.5, which sets forth this briefing schedule,

when she filed her case. Nonetheless, she did not file a motion, nor communicated with the Court otherwise. Then, on April 5, 2019, the Court gave plaintiff another 30 days until May 6, 2019 to show cause as to why she had not filed a dispositive motion. ECF No. 14.

Plaintiff had notice that her failure to comply would result in the dismissal of this case because the Order to Show Cause explicitly warned her that if she did not respond, her case would be dismissed with prejudice. *Id.* The Court's Local Rules also warn that a *pro se* litigant's failure to comply with the Federal and Local Rules of Civil Procedure "may result in the dismissal of the case, with prejudice." Loc. R. Civ. P. 5.2(i).

The Court also finds plaintiff's inaction prejudicial to the Commissioner. The Commissioner has an interest in the timely resolution of this case, as the Social Security Administration is significantly overburdened with applications and appeals.

Similarly, although the Court recognizes plaintiff's interest in receiving a fair chance to be heard, it must also consider the heavy demands of its docket, especially in the Social Security context; there are nearly 1,500 Social Security appeals currently pending in this District. This case is almost a year and a half old, yet it is not fully briefed or ready for the Court to rule on its merits.

The Court has given plaintiff opportunities to be heard and pursue her Social Security appeal, but she has refused to prosecute this action and respond to the Court's Orders. Accordingly, the Court finds that dismissal is appropriate as no lesser sanction would compel plaintiff to prosecute this case.


CONCLUSION

Because plaintiff failed to comply with the Court's Orders and has not communicated with the Court to explain or correct the noncompliance despite being warned of the consequences of

failing to respond, this action is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE and the Clerk of Court is directed to close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 17, 2019
Rochester, New York



HON. FRANK P. GERACI, JR.
Chief Judge
United States District Court